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European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, May 17.

We are told that a Cabinet council was assembled at Lord Grenville's office yesterday, upon important business, and that the Debate on the Income Bill was adjourned in order to prevent interruption to their deliberations, which continued during several hours. It is asserted, that the subject of their discussion was the last Dispatch received from Lord Minto, His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Vienna. His excellency is said to have written home, that new overtures of Peace were confidently expected in that capital from the French; and that if the proposals of the Chief Consul were rightly anticipated, they were of a nature so advantageous to the Roman Emperor, as to render it prudent to be prepared for every alternative.

May 18.

The King on Thursday was present in Hyde Park, at a field day of the Grenadier Battalion of Guards, which went through their evolution much to their credit, and satisfaction of His Majesty. In firing by companies from the centre to the flank, Mr. Gengley, of the Navy Officers, who stood a few yards from the King, received a musket ball, which entered the groin, and came out at the back part of the hip.

In the evening, the Majesties and the Princess went to Drury Lane Theatre. Just as His Majesty entered his box, and was bowing to the audience with his usual condescension: a person who sat in the second row from the orchestra but towards the middle of the Pit, got upon the seat, and levelling a horse pistol towards the King's box fired it. It was so instantaneous as to prevent all the persons from seeing his design in time to defeat it, though providentially Mr. Holroyd of Scotland yard had the good fortune to raise the arm of the assassin, so as to direct the contents of the pistol towards the roof of the box.

Paris Journals dated the 11th, give ample details of the previous battles and of a new one on the 9th, in which the French were again successful. Moreau is represented to assert that he has taken in all 10,000 prisoners and four pieces of cannon, and that the Austrians are retreating to Ulm.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, May 20, 1800.

Downing Street, May 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from William Wickham esq. his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and commissary to the imperial, royal, and allied armies, by the right honorable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs.

Reidlingen, on the Danube,

May 6, 1800.

MY LORD,

The army marched from Donauwörth on the 2d inst. and arrived at Engen in the course of the forenoon, before the enemy reached that place. Notwithstanding the great importance which was attached to the gaining the position at Stockach, yet it was not thought possible to proceed far that day, without exposing to imminent danger the several corps of the archduke Ferdinand (which covered the march on the side of Zolhans) and those of General Ginlay and Ziemmayer, which had received orders to retire from Friburg and Offenburg, and join the main army, which had till then occupied the north east part of Switzerland, and was opposed to the Austrians on the side of the Grisons and the Voralberg, and brought the whole of it towards Constance and Schaffhausen in the course of the following night, leaving the eastern frontier of Switzerland entirely open.

On the 3d in the morning, this force united at that which had passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen on the first inst. attacked and carried the Austrian position at Stockach, occupied by prince Joseph of Lorraine, with a force under his command quite inadequate to meet that which the enemy had brought against him. On this occasion the Austrians sustained a very considerable loss both in men, cannon, & stores: though fortunately a part of the magazines, which had been formed at

Stockach, had been carried away in the course of the two preceding days. The Prince having been obliged to fall back on Ffulendorf and Mankirch, the left flank of general Kray's army was uncovered.

In this situation of things, and before the archduke Ferdinand had effected his junction, general Kray was attacked at Engen, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the main French army, commanded by general Moreau in person. This army had been reinforced by a detachment from the camp at Dijon, and consisted of five entire divisions. A separate force fell at the same time upon the archduke, and obliged him to fall back on Dutingen. The French attacked every where with the utmost impetuosity, bringing up fresh columns in succession, and sacrificing immense numbers of men on every part of the Austrian line where they had hoped to penetrate. They were, however, unable to make any impressions on any one point, & at 9 in the evening they gave up the attempt; at which time the Austrians remained masters of the whole position which they had occupied in the morning, and the archduke had joined the main army, after having defeated the corps opposed to him, and taken several prisoners and three pieces of cannon. His royal highness, to whose personal exertions this success was chiefly owing, has, on this occasion, merited, and gained the esteem and admiration of the whole army. At this moment the spirit and confidence of the army was such, that general Kray would in his turn have attacked the enemy, but for the loss of Stockach, which rendered his retreat absolutely necessary. He remained, however, in the field of battle all night, and only began his march at day break.

The army arrived at Lelutigen, at 9 in the morning of the 4th, where it halted till 3 in the afternoon, and then marched forward to Mankirch, where a junction was effected with prince Joseph of Lorraine at nine in the evening. The archduke covered the march, in the course of which his royal highness was joined by general Ginlay, with the corps from Friburg, and by the first division of the Bavarian subsidiary army from Baylingen. The whole of this march was made, and the junction, with Gen. Ginlay, prince Joseph of Lorraine, and the Bavarians, effected without any material interruption from the enemy.

In the afternoon of yesterday, different corps of the enemy being concentrated in one great army, whilst Gen. Kray had still between thirty and forty thousand men detached on different points, Gen. Moreau attacked the Austrian position at Mankirch with his whole force, but owing to the steady bravery of the Austrian troops, and particularly to the decided superiority of their artillery, he was unable to make any material impression, & at last each army retired to its respective quarters. The loss was very considerable on both sides; but there is every reason to believe that the enemy has suffered much more considerably than the Austrians. This opinion, which is confirmed by the unanimous report of the prisoners made at the close of the day, is founded not only on the circumstance of his not renewing his attack in the night or this morning notwithstanding his very great superiority of numbers, but on the nature of the action itself, which consisted in a succession of impetuous but unsuccessful attacks made by the French infantry, under the fire of the Austrian artillery, and exposed to frequent charges of cavalry.

Unless general Kray should be again attacked in the course of to-day, he will, probably, take a position this afternoon or to-morrow behind the Danube, his left at this place, and his right at Sigmaringen.

Your lordship will probably have been much alarmed at the first reports of this affair that will have reached England through France, nor indeed can it be supposed that the expectation of the enemy should not have been extreme during the whole day of the 3d, or that the French officers should not have held out to their government the most flattering hopes of ultimate and complete success, but the steady valour of the Austrian troops, the order that reigns through every department of the army, and the skill and unshaken courage and coolness of the generals, have, I trust, under the blessing of

God, frustrated the great designs of the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WICKHAM.

Ulm, May 8, 1800.

MY LORD,

On the 6th instant the Austrians took a position behind the Danube, without any material opposition from the enemy whose loss in the battle of the 5th appears to have been greater than was at first supposed. On the same day a junction was effected with lieutenant general Klenmayer. The second division of the Bavarian passed through this place yesterday, and marched about a league farther, where they will halt today and their junction with general Kray will be effected either to-morrow or the day after, according to the necessity that may exist for hastening their march. The first division, consisting of six thousand men had joined the main army in time to render very essential services, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the battle of the 5th.

The Swiss regiment of Roverea in his Majesty's service, under the command of colonel de Watteville, has formed a part of the archduke's corps from the beginning, and has been particularly distinguished by its bravery and good conduct. I am sorry to add, that it has suffered in proportion, and that a number of excellent officers have either been killed or severely wounded.

It is possible at present to obtain any exact return of the Austrian loss in killed and wounded. Though the general officers exposed themselves on every occasion, yet I believe not one of them has been killed or made prisoner, and one only (major general Karazzi) wounded.

Few prisoners have been made on either side; but the Austrians were obliged to leave some of their wounded at Engen for want of carriages to carry them away.

No one corps of the Austrians has been broken or dispersed by the enemy, nor have they lost a single piece of cannon in the different actions between the main armies, though several fell into the hands of the enemy at Stockach.

The archduke Ferdinand, as I have mentioned in another dispatch, took three pieces from the enemy at the time when his royal highness formed his junction with the commander in chief near Engen.

I have the honor to be,
(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

May 21.

The private letters in the Paris Journals state, that the battles of the 3d and 6th were most bloody. The loss of the Austrians is estimated at 10,000 killed and 11,000 wounded; the French 5,000 killed and 7,000 wounded. On the 7th the Austrians are said to have gained some advantages, but were soon compelled to retreat. The right wing of the French on the 9th, entered Mindau, and another was preparing to attack Bregenz, after passing the Rhine at Rheineck. The French army seems to be advancing to Augsburg.

From Massena there is no direct news; but an official letter from general St. Hilaire, commandant at Marfaiilles, contains some account from Genoa as late as the 3d instant.

Buonaparte arrived at Geneva late on the 8th of May. Dispatches were received from him on the 16th. On the 13th the head quarters of the army were at Lausanne. The chief consul reviewed the advanced guard, which was to set out the same day under the command of Gen. Lannes. The whole army is reported to be in a most excellent state.

A letter from Meriin, the ex-director's son, to his friends in Paris, states that the army of reserve was about to proceed to Italy by the Great St. Bernard and the Juchy of Aost, into Piedmont; and that the Austrians would soon have 60,000 men in their rear. Buonaparte said on the parade, that they would be at Milan in two decades. Prodigious exertions have been making to send provisions and stores to Geneva, and it has been necessary to have recourse to requisitions for many articles.

Gen. Desaix, Poussielgne, Tallien, and 130 officers of the army of Egypt, are arrived at Toulon.

Italy.

NICE, April 29.

The commissioner Lemonnier has arrived here from Genoa. He was chased by a privateer so near the coast that he was obliged to make his escape by swimming, but he lost all his dispatches. Massena is blockaded in Genoa with 10,000 men and the Austrian advanced posts are very near him. He has provisions for twenty days, and hopes to receive more. The Austrians, more numerous than we, still occupy Finale, Savona, fort & St. James, with the whole extent of the country between general Souchet and Massena. General Soult has performed prodigies of valor.

April 30.

The fortress of Savona has been supplied with provisions. The enemy has not yet attempted to carry it by storm. It has a numerous artillery; an immense quantity of warlike stores; an excellent system of fortifications; and a resolute garrison; all which enable the commander of that place to make the most vigorous resistance. The plan of the Austrians appears to be to reduce it by famine; but these hopes will be deceptive and unavailing. The provisor, which lieutenant general Soult has caused to be collected from various places, arrive daily; and the subsequent letter, addressed by this general to the commander of that place, cannot fail to confirm the general opinion which has been circulated to the honor of the French name:—

Lieutenant general Souchet, commander of the centre, to the general of the brigade Buget, commander of the fort of Savona.

Head-quarters, de la Pietra,
7 Floreal, April 27.

I have this moment received, citizen general, your letter of the 6th Floreal, (April 26). I am astonished to learn that the enemy surrounds you, and pushes you to the very gates of the town. You may, you ought, and I order you, to menace the inhabitants with the firing of their town if the enemy does not withdraw immediately; and you ought to keep your word. It is amongst the inhabitants of Savona that you ought to dispose of the useless mouths shut up within your port—reduce your garrison to fighting men only, and draw from the city all the subsistence you can. In this situation every forbearance is a crime. Forbid all communications with the enemy, and give yourself the example. Let there be no parley; you should listen to none. All eyes are fixed upon you. The enemy has need of Savona. Your patriotism and devotion are to me pledges of the efforts you will make to preserve that important fortress to the republic. The first consul Buonaparte, watches over the destinies of the army; he will direct its fortune, and we shall soon come triumphant from the unequal contest which we are now sustaining. Spare not cannon shots, intimidate the enemy, brave all the menaces, and recollect that you can only acquire his esteem by the great injury you do him. Distrust every one, and take no other counsel but that of your own bravery, and your attachment to your country, and to glory.

(Signed) SOUCHE.

Lieutenant-General Souchet to the garrison of Savona.

Soldiers,

You have been appointed to defend the fortresses of Savona. You have privations to experience, and fatigues to endure, but support them all with firmness. The two corps of the army of Italy, although separated, have beaten the enemy on more than one occasion: already have they taken from him 10,000 prisoners, 300 officers, 8 standards, and killed or wounded upwards of 5,000. Buonaparte watches over the destinies of the armies, and will bring them triumphant out of the present struggle. Constancy and devotion, my brave comrades. I shall send you all the provision I can; and the time perhaps is not far distant when I may hope to felicitate you on your firmness, your courage, and the mischief you have done to the enemy.

The general of division commanding the 8th military division, to the first consul.

April 21, 1899.

